Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1716.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG

West Indian,

Philadelphia built, live oak and cedar, is coppered, sheathed and bolted, 3 years old, sails remarkably well, carries 15 a 1600 barrels—now lying at South-street wharf, ready to load

PETER BLIGHT.

march 6. §1w

SALT.

3500 to 4000 bushels of large grained SALT,

From St. Martin's on board the ship Spy, at the Bush House wharf—for sale by

Stephen Kingston,

46, Walnut Street.

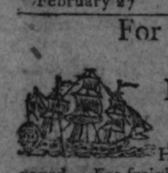
SAID SHIP

Will sail in a few days

For Savannah in Georgia.—For freight or passage apply as above, or to the Captain on board.

February 27 *eod3t

For Hamburgh,



THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

JACOB DEHART, *Master,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muslins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low,
7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2:—2aw6w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLEY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her assigns, for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyder, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 21. 1aw6w.

Will be sold on Wednesday the 21st of March, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, for cash,

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of William Heysham, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the House No. 107, with the Lot on which it stands, a Stable and other improvements. The house is 20 feet front and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house, and 209 feet deep, with a well of water, and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in compleat repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot, and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys a perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry street. Its central position, and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia.

Robert Heysham, or Francis Bowes Sayre, } Acting Executors.

CONNELLY & Co. *Auct'rs.*

N. B. The house will be open two days previous to the sale, for the inspection of those who wish to purchase. march 7—§t2tst

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Counting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Counting-House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caffia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

To be Let on the Shares,

A valuable Farm ready stocked,

WITHIN 3½ miles from Philadelphia, on the west side of Schuylkill, and near the turnpike.

It is expected the tenant will find suitable persons to take care of a dairy and attend market, with all other necessary labour.

ALSO, WANTED,

A Gardener—a Single Man.

None need apply, in either case, unless they can bring good recommendations.

Enquire at No. 30 Market-street.

march 5. §2w

To be Sold,

An elegant Country Seat,

Containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance stand unrivalled.

N. B. If the above place is not sold before the 20th inst. it will then be rented, for the Summer season only. § march 5.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.

JOHN GRAHAM.

march 5 §6w

FOR SALE,

The House in Chesnut-street,

NEXT door but one to the corner of Fifth-street, occupied by the subscriber. Its eligible situation is well known—The rooms are spacious and convenient, and finished in a handsome stile—It has a double Kitchen, and excellent Cellars, with an Ice House and rain water Cistern, and there is a Pump of good water near the kitchen door.

For terms apply to

GARRETT COTTRINGER.

march 2. §1w

TO LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A good dry Store,

Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to

Thomas & Joshua Fisher,

march 1. § No. 5, Dock-street.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—1aw5w

CUSTOM HOUSE,

District of PENNSYLVANIA, *March 6th*, 1797.

THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA, who may have any account or knowledge of the capture or detention of any ship or vessel, cargo, or other property, belonging to citizens of the United States, residing within this district, by or under the authority of foreign nations, since the first day of October, 1792, are particularly requested to give in information thereof, to the Collecter of the Port of Philadelphia, as soon as may be convenient; specifying the name of the vessel, the captain's name, the number of tons, the estimated value of the vessel, if condemned, the estimated value of her cargo, or other property, whither carried, and by, or under the authority of what nation captured, with such observations as may be thought necessary upon the circumstances of each case, in order that statements thereof may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is required to lay the same before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

march 7. $10t

Hooping Cough, Catarrhs, Asthmas, &c.

Walsh's Antipertussis,

IS a safe and certain cure for that destructive disorder the Hooping Cough. The celebrity which this medicine has acquired in England, renders the publication of cases of cure unnecessary there—but as the Antipertussis has been but recently introduced into this country, it may not be amiss to publish the following cases, selected from a much greater number, as proofs of its efficacy.

"Summer-Hill, Stourbridge, Nov. 28, '92.

"Sir,

"Please to send by the coach, a large bottle of your Antipertussis. I have given it to the poor of this neighborhood, by which many have been cured of that dreadful disorder the Chincough, and in no instance has it failed in giving immediate relief.

"I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,
GEORGE BRISCOE."

"Bath, June 2, 1795,

"Sir,

"The cause of my troubling you with this is, that I thought it a duty which I owed to yourself and to society, that I should mention the salutary effects that your excellent medicine, called Antipertussis, had upon my eldest son; who was, about two months ago, afflicted with the Hooping Cough, in a most dreadful degree. My child was attended by some of the most eminent of the faculty here, who, for three days, thought him dying; and was given over. At this time a friend of mine mentioned the wonderful cures that had been effected by your medicine; and though we had no expectation that my child could possibly recover, yet I resolved to try it. I did; and at this time, I have the happiness to say, that he is quite well, not the least symptom of his complaint remaining.

"Your's, &c.
"JOSIAH ELLIS TOMKINS."
(London, to wit.)

James Eardley, of No. 4, Poland-street, in the parish of St. James, came before me this day, and voluntarily maketh oath, and saith, that his child, a boy about two years old, was effectually cured of the Hooping Cough (which he was afflicted with in a most violent degree for some months, and for which he could get no relief) by Mr. Walsh's Antipertussis. And this deponent further saith, that at the time the child first took this medicine, it was not expected he could live; and that the first dose, almost immediately, removed some of the most violent symptoms; his appetite, strength, and spirits mended every day; and this deponent further saith, that three or four bottles made a perfect cure; and that the child is now in as good a state of health as it was before.

JAMES EARDLEY.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of March, 1795.

THOMAS SKINNER, Mayor.

☞ It is Sold, by appointment of Mr. WALSH, by SHAW & Co. No. 129, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, in bottles at 1½ dollars each—Where *only* may be had *Walsh's Lozenges of Coltsfoot*, for recent coughs—*Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*, for rheumatisms, gout, lumbago, palsy, numbness, sprains, and bruises, in boxes and bottles at 1 dollar each—*Sovereign Ointment*, an infallible cure for the *Itch* at *once* using—*Dr. Smith's* celebrated *Specific* for the *Venereal Disease*, at 1 and 2 dollars the bottle—also, his *Restorative* for *debilitated constitutions*, at 3 1-2 dollars—*Norton's Antiscubortic Drops*—*Balsam of Honey*, for coughs, colds, &c—*Church's Cough Drops*—and *Gowland's Lotion*, for the face and skin, &c. &c.

march 8. thsat s2t

FOR SALE,

400 barrels BEEF.

Enquire of

George Pennock, or Gid. Hill Wells.

march 8. eotf

To-morrow will be Landed,

From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt. Jones, from Bordeaux,

Claret of superior quality, viz.

MEDOC } Of the vintages of 1790 and 1791,
LATOUR } in cases

ALSO,

WHITE WINE, of the vintage of 1790

FOR SALE BY

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

march 7. §

NANKEENS.

Ten thousand pieces Nankens,

FOR SALE on a liberal credit, by

SAMUEL HAYS,

No. 129, Chesnut Street.

march 7 eod6t

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,

No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. eo1m nov. 15.

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives

December 20. §

LANDING,

AND FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the ship Fair American, James Burke, master, from Aux-Cayes, now lying at Bell's wharf,

CONSISTING OF

Molasses, Coffee, Sugar and Dye Wood,

Apply to

ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

5, South Water-street.

3 mo. 6. §1w

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, May 17th, 1797.

Feb. 28, '98—§1m

*** *Those Printers in the several States who published the above advertisement last Spring, are requested to re-publish it one month, and send their accounts to P. L.*

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,

No. 15, South Fifth-street, next door to the War Office,

A large assortment of Silver Watches

Time Keeper, by Arnold
Gold Watch, by Mudgde and Dutton
Ditto, Ellicott
Ditto, Holmes
Double barrelled Gun, Mortimer
Ditto, Parker
Pair Pistols, Knubley
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Two groce Watch Dials, and
Some gold Watch Hands

☞ Ready money given for any quantity of Silver or other watches. march 2—*6t

THE Subscriber informs those to whom he is indebted, that a person will attend every day, Sundays excepted, until the 1st of April next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house formerly occupied by him in Chesnut-street, for the purpose of shewing all books, papers and letters regarding his past commercial transactions to such of his creditors as may think proper to attend and examine them.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

march 1. eot1A

For Sale,

BY ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

No. 41, North Water Street,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use.
Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Cosses
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Soal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.

march 3 tu&f4w

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

2d mo. 26th. 23w2w

Thick Medium Paper,

suitable for copper-plate printing

English and *American* WRITING PAPER
PARCHMENT and VELLUM

For Sale by

Joseph and James Crukshank,

No. 17, High-street.

march 3. *eo3t

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st April next,

The House No. 258 High-street,

At present occupied by P. BUTLER, Esq.

Apply to

Edward Shoemaker,

No. 127, High street.

February 24 cod3w

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 113, corner of Arch and Front street.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetics
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

Nov. 18 4tawtf

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

Landing

From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,

A few Tons Russia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Russia Sheeting
200 bolts Russia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron

For Sale by

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

Who have on Hand,

1st and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spanish ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Casks.
Old Claret in Cases
24 hhds. Coffee just arrived
Best Boston Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A small invoice of Rhode-Island Cheese
Spermaciti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boston Sail Duck
Russia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glass Ware.

March 1. d&w

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dores
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharajgonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct 27. §

Three or four Single Gentlemen,

may be accommodated with

Genteel Boarding and Lodging,

On reasonable terms, by applying at No. 31, North-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets.

February 23. eod3t

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookfellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 2. *6t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Officers, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			6
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.

City Commissioner's Office,
January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order south of High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High-street, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Sassafras-street between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

FOR SALE,
By WHARTON & LEWIS,
No. 115 South Front Street.
A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1st and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.
Feb. 9. eodtf

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.
MADEIRA WINE,
Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.
Teneriffe Wine,
And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by
John Craig,
No. 12, Dock Street.
march 7 w&stf

St. Croix Sugars.
26 hogsheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN NIXON & Co.
Feb. 9. fm&wtf

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.
A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—tostf

EDWARD DUNANT,
No 149, South Front-street,
Has still remaining of the Cargo of the Johanna, from Malaga,
66 kegs Sun Raisins
91 jars fine Bloom ditto
8 pipes } superior Catalonia Wine
21 hhds. }
Mountain and Malaga Wine, in hogsheads and quarter casks
And a few qr casks fine old Colemenar Wine.
He has also, a few packages of
Calcutta and Madrass Goods,
Consisting of Humhums, Tickeries, Patna Chintz, Bandanna, Pullicat and Barhar Handkerchiefs, Choppa Romals, black and coloured Persians, and black Pepper.
☞ *Wanted*—A Male and Female SERVANT, of unexceptionable characters.
march 1. *3teod

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the DELAWARE AND SCHUYLKILL CANAL COMPANY, February 17th, 1798,
Resolved, That ten dollars on each share of Stock be called for; and that the Treasurer give public notice thereof agreeable to law.
Extract from the Minutes.
GEORGE WORRALL, *Secretary.*
AGREEABLE to a resolution of the President and Managers of the *Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company*, the Stockholders are hereby required to make a payment of ten dollars on each of their respective shares on or before the 1st of April next, to WM. GOVETT, *Treasurer.*
February 28. 2awtA

A PRINT.
THE Print, representing GENERAL WASHINGTON and his family, all whole lengths in one groupe, will be ready for delivery by the 15th of March next.
An unfinished impression is to be seen at Mr. M'Elwees's looking-glass store No. 70 South Fourth Street.
The subscription will close on the 10th of March next. Subscribers may depend on having the best Prints at *one guinea and an half*. To non-subscribers, the price will be two guineas.
February 19.

TO RENT,
A good three story House,
TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-street.——Enquire of the Printer. march 3—3aw3w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STAMP ACT.

TUESDAY—MARCH 6.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to the act for laying a duty on stamped vellum, parchment and paper, and the clause for allowing per cent. on purchases of stamps to the value of dollars being under consideration,

Mr. Harper proposed to fill the last blank with 20 dollars.

Mr. J. Williams suggested the propriety of making the sum ten or twelve dollars, instead of twenty.

Mr. Harper thought that any person purchasing stamps for the purpose of retailing them, would not wish to do it to a less amount than 20 dollars. It was the sum the secretary of the treasury recommended.

Mr. Thatcher was in favor of ten dollars.

Mr. Blount would propose a motion, which he supposed would supercede the present; it was to strike out the first section of the bill, as he did not approve of the principle of it.

The question was put and negatived.

The sense of the committee was then taken on filling the blank with 20 dollars, and negatived, there being only 22 votes for it.

Fifteen and ten were then proposed.

Mr. Blount said, to allow this discount was to lower the duty, and he could not see why those who purchased a small quantity, ought not to have the same allowance with those who purchased a larger.

The question on fifteen was negatived; and it was then taken on ten, and carried, there being 56 votes in its favor.

Mr. Harper moved to fill the blank fixing the amount of the discount with 7½.

Mr. Blount thought 2½ would be sufficient.

Mr. Otis was in favor of 7½.

Mr. Matthews proposed ten per cent.

Mr. Bayard was of opinion that ten ought to be fixed upon at first, in order to induce persons to purchase, and by that means get the stamps well distributed. The discount might afterwards be lowered. He believed, that in England 10 per cent. was originally allowed; it had since been reduced to five.

Mr. J. Williams was opposed to ten. He supposed merchants, and others using any considerable quantity of stamps, would always take advantage of this discount. He thought 7½ would be sufficient.

Mr. Blount said it had been observed that a large discount would facilitate the distribution of stamps. To do this, he supposed was the duty of the secretary of the treasury and the supervisors. He wished to know whether there was any thing in this bill, or the law, to prevent stamps from being sold at a higher rate than the law directed?

Mr. Harper replied, that by the law, the secretary of the treasury was directed to cause the stamps to be distributed and sold all over the country, at the price fixed by law, and no more, without any charge for paper. And persons being appointed all over the country to sell them at this price (for the trouble of doing which they were to have an allowance not exceeding five per cent.) a competition would be produced betwixt them and persons who bought them on their own account, which would be a security against a higher price being demanded, than the real price of the stamp. Mr. H. thought 10 per cent. too much, and that 7½ would be a proper allowance.

The question for filling the blank with ten was negatived, there being only 19 votes in favor of it.

Seven and one half and five were then mentioned.

Mr. Gordon thought that 5 per cent. would be sufficient, which, with other expences attending the business, would produce a deduction of at least ten per cent. from the amount of the duty.

Mr. A. Foster said it ought to be recollected, that by allowing this discount, more money would be brought into the treasury, than the bare amount of stamps really used would amount to, as not only those made use of but those on hand, would be paid for.

Mr. Lyon would be willing to allow 10 per cent. if he was assured that stamps would not be sold at a higher rate than at which they are stamped: but he thought there was no security against this.

Mr. Macon differed in opinion from gentlemen who thought this per centage would operate an injury to persons who used but few stamps, and consequently could not avail themselves of the discount: he believed they would be most benefited by it, as shopkeepers would be induced to keep them for the sake of the profit; for if they could only be had of supervisors and collectors, persons in the country would upon an average, have to ride twenty miles for a stamp, whenever they had occasion to use one.

Mr. Sewall said it ought to be considered that persons purchasing a quantity of stamps took upon themselves the risk of paying for what they might not use or dispose of. Besides, losses might be sustained by persons entrusted to sell stamps by commission, but none could be had from purchasers, as cash was to be paid at all times for them.

Mr. S. Smith said, that he was in favor of repealing the law altogether; but as this could not be done, he wished to make it as palatable as he could. Nothing would render it more odious, than to render it difficult for the people to obtain the stamps. He hoped, therefore, a sufficient profit would be allowed to induce store-keepers in general to keep them.

The motion for filling the blank with 7½ was carried without a division.

The clause for repealing that part of the law which laid a stamp duty on debentures, which was found would operate very unequally) and enacting in its stead that per cent. should be retained in addition to the one per cent. now retained on drawbacks.

Mr. Harper moved to fill the blank with three-fifths which would produce a sum equal to that proposed to be raised by the stamp duty.

Mr. S. Smith hoped the blank would be filled with one quarter, which, upon the debentures of last year, would produce the sum of 10,000 dollars. This, he said, would be a direct tax upon the merchants, which they could not get repaid from their customers. He had also doubts as to the principle. Besides, it might be forgot, a few years hence, that this was a compromise for a stamp duty, and these instruments might hereafter be taxed.

Mr. Harper had no objection to one quarter. The committee thought it a high duty; but they believed it right to say what would be equal to the stamp tax proposed.

Mr. J. Williams renewed the motion for two-fifths. The amount of drawbacks allowed, he said, amounted to more than one third of all the revenue. He had an intention of bringing this subject of drawbacks before the house on some other occasion, in order to have some alterations introduced into it. He thought two-fifths ought to be agreed to.

Mr. Sewall said, he had also his doubts as to the propriety of taxing debentures, as it was well known they were given to secure the drawback upon goods re-exported. The export business, said he, is of great importance, and as to the present drawbacks amounting to one third of the revenue, this was of no consequence, since the duty on goods imported are intended to be paid by the consumer, and not by the merchant.—At present one per cent of the duty is retained, which more than pays all the expences attending the collection of the impost duty. Two fifths per cent. would be more than the proportion which had been observed in taxing of notes. He hoped one quarter per cent. would be agreed to.

Mr. J. Williams said, that though the one per cent. retained on drawbacks paid the expence of collecting the duties, as far as the centage on the ad valorem amount, it did not pay also for weighing, measuring and gauging. He had made some calculations on this subject, but he had not them now before him. He thought this drawback a great advantage given to merchants, and he was not for lowering the proposed duty.

Mr. Lyon observed, that he had opposed the Stamp tax here, but he had endeavoured to make the best of it to his constituents, who disliked it exceedingly, by telling them that it would fall heaviest on the merchants; but if this article was to be lowered, this apology would be done away.

Mr. Coit was in favour of the quarter per cent.

Mr. J. Williams moved that the committee might rise; but after some observations he withdrew his motion.

Mr. S. Smith said, the gentleman from New-York seemed to be much concerned as to the drawback allowed on goods re-exported. The two last years left to the revenue at one per cent. an average of 40,000 dollars per annum. One quarter per cent additional would produce 10,000 dollars more. The whole estimate of duty to be produced by stamps was 100,000 dollars; so that upon one single article alone one tenth part of the amount was to be raised; yet gentlemen wished to increase this sum by 6000 dollars, tho' out of eighteen articles upon which a stamp-duty was imposed, thirteen of them fell exclusively upon the merchants. The gentleman from New-York needed not to be afraid of the landed interest, there was scarcely any thing in the act which could affect them. But that gentleman was opposed to the bill, and he wished to make it as odious as possible. Mr. S. said his policy was different; since it must pass he wished it to be as unexceptionable as possible, as he had now no idea that the stamp law would ever be repealed.

Mr. Blount said, the committee of ways and means had no intention of lowering the duty; and they only wished to equalize it. It was calculated to produce upwards of 13,000 dollars, as the law now stands, and the present proposition of an additional deduction of two fifths would produce upwards of 12,000. He hoped, therefore, two-fifths would be agreed to.

The question on two-fifths was put and negatived, there being only 12 votes for it. One quarter was then carried, without a division.

Mr. S. Smith then moved to add an additional section to the bill to this effect:

"That no note, other than Bank Notes, made payable at or within 60 days from the date thereof, shall be liable to any stamp or duty; and no bill of lading liable to pay more than cents, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. Sewall said, that the part of the law which this clause went to repeal, imposed a duty upon a set of men who could not reimburse it. The duties laid upon merchants were generally considered as refunded to them by the public; but in this case, no such reimbursement could take place. Our merchants had been greatly injured, it is well known, by the spoliations committed upon our commerce, by the French, and many of them are consequently under considerable embarrassments, and being under the necessity of continuing their contracts, from time to time, would be obliged to pay a high duty upon renewing their notes. This would add to the hardships they already suffer. As to the bills of lading, he always thought the duty excessive, and hoped the amendment would be agreed to.

Mr. Champlin said, that the American merchants were the holders of a very considerable part of the capital stock of all the Banks in the United States. And as the stamp-act now stood, merchants who were holders of this description of Stock and had any negociations with the Banks, would be taxed in a three fold degree. They would pay a stamp-duty *first*, upon the certificate of their stock; *secondly*, upon the notes issued by the banks; and *thirdly*, upon their private notes made payable, at within 60 days, to and discounted by the Banks. And as the amendment proposed went to remedy, in some degree, this evil, and to render the act in question less unequal and oppressive in its operation, he was decidedly in favor of it.

Mr. S. Smith believed it would be proper to divide the question.

It was accordingly divided, and the former part was under consideration when

Mr. Harper said, the gentleman from R. Island seemed to confound a bank as an institution with the individuals who compose that institution. Individuals may doubtless pay taxes in three or thirty different ways, but he could not see the force of this observation. With respect to the motion itself, he believed it ought not to be adopted.—He could not see why notes at 60 days should not pay a duty, though he did see why they ought not to pay so high a duty as others, which was the reason why the distinction had been made in their favour. The merchants, he said, were the mere payers of this duty, as they would charge it upon their merchandize, in the same way as they charged other duties and expences. He saw no reason why the alteration should be made with respect to bills of lading.

Mr. S. Smith observed that it was very difficult to convince *theoretical* gentlemen of their errors. Practical men will tell you that it is impossible to charge these duties to their customers. There was a duty charged on instruments which admitted lawyers to practice, he wished to know how they could be charged to their clients. When this subject was originally before the committee of ways and means, after well considering the subject, 60 days notes were excluded; but when the bill came into a committee of the whole, gentlemen, desirous of defeating the bill, introduced such things into it as might have a tendency to damn it, and this was the reason why 60 days notes were introduced. These notes he said, did not come under the design of other bonds and notes. They were now become the passing medium of this country. To tax them was the same as to tax every dollar that went through his hands, as all purchases and sales were made by notes of this description. Mr. S. said he was aware of the difficulty of impressing a body like this, in which there is so little commercial interest, with the impropriety and hardship of a measure of this kind. And as insignificant as some gentlemen might think this duty, he could inform the committee that one merchant in Baltimore had gone into a calculation of what the stamp duty would stand him in, and he supposed it would be at least 800 dollars; and a house in Philadelphia had informed him that their stamp duties would amount to 1200 dollars, of which they never would be able to get a cent from their customers.

Mr. Harper could not help congratulating the house upon this information. He hoped there would be many persons of the description which the gentleman from Maryland had mentioned. If so, this tax would prove an extensive source of revenue. With respect to the lawyers, he believed they might be safely trusted to *get back* whatever they paid.

After Mr. Champlin had said a few words in reply to Mr. Harper, the question was taken on each part of the section separately and negatived.

Mr. J. Williams then moved an additional section, to exclude from duty all bonds, bills and notes, under 50 dollars, which was negatived without debate.

The committee rose and the house concurred in the amendments.

FRIDAY—MARCH 9.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house, that they had receded from their amendment to the bill providing relief for the widows and orphans of certain deceased officers. It will be recollected that this was a proposition to strike out *militia officers*—which being receded from, relief will now be granted to the widows and orphans of militia officers.

The following bills were read the third time and passed, viz.

The bill declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the commonwealth of Massachusetts;

The bill limiting the time within which claims against the United States for credits on the books of the Treasury, shall be presented for allowance; which was fixed for the first of March, 1799, and

The bill for the relief of Sylvanus Crowell.

Mr. D. Foster made an unfavorable report on the petitions of J. Brown, J. Zimmerman, and two others, who seek for compensation for supplies, services, and losses, furnished and sustained in the war, which was concurred in.

Mr. Gillespie proposed a resolution for instructing the committee of commerce and manufactures to enquire into the expediency of passing a law declaring the assent of Congress to the appointment of a health officer at Wilmington in North Carolina, and to report by bill or otherwise, which was agreed to.

Mr. Livingston moved an additional member might be added to the committee, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, as Mr. Swanwick's health prevented his attendance upon the business. Agreed, and Mr. S. Smith was appointed.

Another message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they insisted upon their amendments, which had been disagreed to by this house, to the bill for relief of the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Henry Hill, and the several reports thereon; when the following resolution came under consideration:

"*Resolved, That the accounting officers of the treasury cause the sum of* 9,768. 81-90 *dollars, charged to the contract account of John Banks, on the* 31*st day of December* 1783, *to be credited to the said John Banks; and that the sum so credited, be charged to the accounts of such other person as in their opinion shall be justly chargeable therewith, and that they charge the said contract account with all such sums as have been paid by the United States, to indemnify the estate of General Greene for debts by him paid or secured to be paid of the said John Banks, or of John Banks and company.*"

The question was divided, and the sense of the committee was taken upon the first part, ending with the words "chargeable therewith," and carried without a division.

After a long debate on the subject, in which the claim of Henry Hill, was advocated by Messrs. Harper and Otis; and opposed by Messrs. Coit, Dana, Nicholas, Venable, J. Williams and Sprague, the latter part of the resolution was agreed to, there being 64 members in favor of it.

Adjourned till Monday.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The following letter from the Secretary of War to the chairman of the Committee on the Protection of Commerce and the Defence of the Country, was yesterday annexed to the report made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Sewall, and which was given in our paper.

War-Office, 27th February, 1798.

SIR,

The Committee, to whom was referred "so much of the President's speech, as relates to the protection of commerce, and the defence of the country," desire to know the amount of the monies expended since the last session of Congress, on the maritime fortification, and whether, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, any further appropriation is required for the same object,—The following information and remarks are therefore respectfully submitted.

That there remained unexpended of preceding appropriations for maritime fortifications on the 6th June, 1797, Dollars	22,065.58
Appropriations of June 22d, 1797,	115,000.
Dollars	137,065.58
That of this sum there has been expended, viz.	
At Mud-Island,	23,640 87
Baltimore,	188.93
Charleston,	9,978
Portsmouth (N.H.) (bal. of acct.)	488 46
Newbern, (on account of balance)	800.
Norfolk, (balance of account)	266.50
St. Mary's, (Georgia) ditto	4,011.89
	39,381 65
Balance unexpended Feb 27, 1797,	97,68 .9
Dollars	137,065.58

The committee will perceive, that the principal sum expended since the last session of Congress, has been upon Fort-Mifflin, in the state of Pennsylvania. This fortress, from several considerations, seemed intitled to particular attention. The ground on which it stands, and necessary to it, has been ceded to the United States. The works, as far as they have been erected, were composed of good materials, and put together in such a manner, as to promise long duration and utility. An experiment had likewise shewn where the works were most vulnerable, and that the fortress may be rendered competent, with certain auxilary works, to afford an essential protection to an important commercial city, against the operations of a powerful naval armament. It has, therefore, been deemed proper, under the trust committed to me by the President, to contemplate completing this fortress as expeditiously as possible.

The Secretary has suggested, on a former reference, that to derive real advantage from any considerable expenditure of money for completing the seaboard fortresses, the military establishment should be such, as to admit of their being occupied by garrisons equal to keeping them in a tenable situation and to the preservation of their stores and artillery. It is certain, that this cannot be done by militia, unless when called into actual service, and that no part of the regular force employed on the Western frontiers, can be tranferred from thence for such purposes, without endangering the peace of the union, and opening the way, in that quarter to the immediate execution of projects and enterprizes, contrary to law and treaties and subversive of all order and government. It is but too evident, also, that the course of things and circumstances, peculiar to the frontiers shuts out any well-founded expectation, that we have approached near to the time when the military force may be safely diminished or withdrawn.

Independent therefore of considerations, resulting from our present situation, with respect to foreign nations, it would appear necessary and proper, that the seaboard fortifications should be generally improved, and this defence of our country rendered respectable, and also that the army should be proportionably augmented. A regard to ultimate economy will require, that such of the fortifications as may be always important to the general defence, should be constructed, like Fort-Mifflin, of the most durable materials.

It may be proper to mention, that besides the want of men to garrison these forts, there is another difficulty which it is desirable should be removed. But few of the states have made cessions of land, on which forts have been or ought to be erected for the protection of their harbours; a circumstance calculated to impede such undertakings, and embarrass the intentions of government to provide for their defence. Neither is it known to the Secretary that any of the states which were found indebted to the United States on a settlement of the accounts between them and the respective states, have thought of availing themselves of the third section of the "act to provide for the further defence of the ports and harbours of the United States," passed the 23d of June, 1797.

The committee will perceive, that many good causes have prevented a greater expenditure of the appropriations, and that while these continue to exist, they must interrupt the completion of our maritime defence by fortifications.

With respect to the last enquiry of the committee a full consideration of all the circumstances, induces the Secretary to an opinion, that a further appropriation should be made, to be in readiness, and commensurate to meet such a state of things, as may require our ports and harbors to be promptly and completely fortified, whether proper scites be ceded or not by the states more immediately concerned.

With great respect,
I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES M'HENRY.

SAMUEL SEWALL, Esq.
Chairman of the Committee, &c.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, March 3.

Late from England.

Last evening arrived here the ship Polly, captain Chipman, from Liverpool; after a passage of 44 days. The latest London papers we have been able to procure, are down to January 8th; but they furnish nothing extraordinary. The debates in the British parliament, on the assessed taxes, are very lengthy and spirited; but the bill which contemplates a triplication of the customary assessed taxes, passed by a majority of 125—Ayes 196. Noes 71.

The information of the late decree of the French government respecting English manufactures, had been received; and had excited much agitation. The result was to be expected—Convoys are to be granted to neutral vessels.

The Pacific Congress at Rastadt, has determined that the king of England shall relinquish all his possessions in Germany, and with his electorate (Hanover) all his influence in the German Empire.

An augmentation of the British army has been made; and the navy daily increases in number and strength. The ships of war in commission, on the 1st January, 1798, amounted to 130 sail of the line, 18 fifty-gun ships, 165 frigates, and 266 sloops of war—Total in and out of commission, 746.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

In our paper of the 25th ult. we mentioned a plan for the invasion of this country by the French, of which citizen *Monge* is said to be the projector. Of this plan we gave the following as the outline.

"Thirty rafts are to be built; they are to be composed of enormous quantities of timber, connected in the strongest manner: they are to be provided with parapets of timber and hides, cannon proof, with artillery and furnaces to heat the red hot balls; they are to be navigated with sails, oars and rudders; each is to bring over 10,000 men, making in the whole 300,000, with a due proportion of horses and field artillery; they are to proceed from different ports of France and to attempt a landing in different parts of this island. Their red-hot balls are to serve to repel the attack of a fleet of battle ships while their own immersion will render them incombustible, Their small draft of water will enable them to approach the flattest coast; their enormous bulk, covering a great number of waves, will prevent their being much agitated by the motion of the sea; and by means of draw-bridges affixed to them, each raft will disgorge its myriad upon the English shore!"

By a letter from *Yarmouth*, which we received this morning, and which we now lay before our readers, it should seem that the French government is about to put in execution Monge's plan:—

Yarmouth, Dec. 31.

"An English sailor left Brest on Christmas-day, in a Danish vessel that landed him at Orfordness yesterday. He reports that astonishing preparations are going on at that port. Sixteen sail of men of war are victualing with extraordinary dispatch. Three or four hundred gunboats are fitted out; and an immense multitude of hands are now employed upon the construction of one of those immense rafts projected by citizen Monge. It is to be 700 yards by 350, and to be worked by machines, windmills, horse-mills, &c. a grand citadel to be built in the centre.—Already was the ground floor laid of the thickness of 6 or 7 balks; even the English prisoners are at work. He had himself been employed 5 or 6 weeks. No secrecy is used; any one may inspect their works. He describes the resolution and alacrity of the French soldiers to be at the highest enthusiasm; but time will not permit me to enlarge on this man's story; according to my reporter, he is worthy of credit, as an eye witness of these great designs."

Portsmouth, December 4.

It appears by the Paris papers, that the Ministers sent by the President of the United States of America, to endeavour to preserve peace with France, meet with a reception not much more cordial than that which Lord Malmesbury experienced in his two missions for a purpose of the same kind.

Falmouth, December 29.

Yesterday a gentleman, said to be a captain belonging to Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, landed in Mount's Bay, and set off express for London. While he took fresh horses at Truro, he assured a gentleman of this town, that a French squadron was at sea and with them a large number of transports, having *fifty thousand* men on board—destined, 20,000 against Scilly islands, and 30,000 to be landed in the North of Ireland; that Sir Edward's squadron was not sufficient to engage them, and he was sent express to government for an immediate reinforcement. We are in hopes that this bad news may not prove authentic.

NEW-YORK, March 9.

It is rumoured, that the INVASION OF ENGLAND is all knocked in the head!—Capt. White, of the Diana, "says they will not attempt it." Their troops have discovered the very GREAT chance of losing their lives!!——and,——THEY SHRUG THEIR SHOULDERS!!!

The Executive government of France, have releafed Sir *Sidney Smith*, on his parole and he is at large in *Paris*. We understand that an offer has been made to exchange Sir *Sidney*.

A report is received that the British commander in the West-Indies was about to declare the French islands in a state of blockade. A letter from a British officer in St. Domingo, is silent on the subject; and we discredit the report.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *March* 8.

BY AUTHORITY,

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

For the Frigate United States.

David Ross, of Pennsylvania, First Lieut.
John Mullowney, of Pennsyl. Second do.
James Barron, of Virginia, Third do.
Charles Stewart, of Pennsyl. Fourth do.
William MacRea, of Virginia, First Lieutenant of Marines.
George Gillaspie, of New-York, Surgeon.
John Bullus, of Pennsyl. 1st Sugeons Mate.

For the Frigate Constitution.

Benjamin Lee, of Massachusetts, First Lieut.
Richard C. Beale, of do. Third do.
Isaac Hull, of do. Fourth do.
Lemuel Clark, of do. Lieut. of Marines.
William Read, of do. Surgeon.
Charles Blake, of do. 1st Surgeon's Mate.

For the Frigate Constellation.

John Rogers of Maryland, Second Lieut.
William Cooper of Virginia, Third Lieut.
Philip Edwards of Maryland Lieut. of Marines.
George Balfour of Virginia, Surgeon.
Isaac Henry of Pennsylvania, Surgeon's Mate.

To arm, or not to arm, that is the question.

Whether we shall take our station as an independent people under a free government of our own choice—call into action those resources which our situation furnishes, provide a naval force, authorise our merchants to arm for the defence and protection of their property, discipline our militia, and fortify our most vulnerable points, and thus inspire confidence in our farmers, mechanics and merchants, give a spring to industry, energy and enterprize, and continue that circulation of specie, property and credit, which is the life of the nation, fire the spirits of our citizens with an universal emulation and military ardor to acquire those martial accomplishments so necessary for national defence, and thus be prepared for the WORST—Or, whether by laying an embargo, we shall benumb with a general torpor, and paralize the spirit of the country, unnerve every spring of industry and exertion, damp the military genius of our citizens, depreciate the people in their own eyes, render them the scorn of their enemies, and thus prepare the way for their subjugation, when the crisis shall arrive, and the evil day of open warfare can no longer be procrastinated. This is the question, congress must determine.

"Th' Omniscient calls! attend the warning cry,
"YE LIVE UNITED, OR, DIVIDED DIE."

The following extract applies most pertinently to the present state of politics.

Friends and Enemies to their Country.

An extract from an old English author.

"Those are enemies to their country, who, whether they are uppermost or not, prefer the interest of Great Britain before the interest of any other nation; who are for strengthening our fleet, improving our trade, securing our constitution, and carefully provide both for the prerogative of the crown, and for the liberty of the subject. But those are the best friends to their country, who love a Dutchman, a Palatine, or even a Frenchman, better than a Briton; who, if they cannot rule us, will endeavor to ruin us; disparage the success of our arms, labor to sink the public credit, and fairly give us over to the French!"

It is a fact well remembered, that during the late war, it also happened that in the excursions of the British army many persons who called themselves tories, and boasted of their attachment to the royal cause, were taken prisoners and plundered by them—and when they reminded the British of their principles, they frequently fared the worse, and were damned for traitors to their own country. It has been said, that some of our sans culettes sea captains, who boasted of their attachment to a foreign country in preference to their own, have paid dearly for their confidence in French fraternity.

The Chronicle of yesterday, speaking of the projected descent on England, says, "*The whole French nation seems* INTOXICATED *with this project.*" Whether that powerful republic will take any measure to resent this gross reflection on their *reason* and *judgment*, time only can determine. It is a pity, however, that such attempts should be made to exasperate a nation whose friendship has been the object of an extra mission from the United States *(Salem Gaz.)*

The Jacobins in their proper vehicle the Aurora, have threatened the United States with the vengrance of France, because it was hinted that an individual Frenchman must have been drunk on a certain occasion. In the above extract the whole *French nation* is charged with the vice. But these *liberty and equality* scribblers suppose a nation may be stigmatized with impunity—not so with one of the exclusifs.

BRITISH *and* FRENCH FACTIONS.

So much has been said of a British and French faction in this country, that a stranger might be be led to believe, that the people of America were but puppets, set in motion by wire-holders, on the other side of the water. But how much soever the concessions we are in the habit of making, may tend to justify this degrading conclusion, I am one, who can by no means, subscribe to it. Let statesmen though, and diplomatic men, speak for themselves. I mean not however to quarrel with the terms, since they very well serve to designate the parties which divide us; and since it has become our destiny, to draw with one or other of the great European powers, let them be known by the names of the British and French factions. In this view then, I am heretical enough, to profess myself to belong to the former. Not because I am a trader, whose interest leads me to this side. Not because I have been secured by British gold. I am an obscure individual, by much too insignificant, to be the object of a bribe (if bribes were going) and too remote from the concerns of trade, to be in the smallest degree affected by them. The magic I possess, said the wife of Marshal D'Ancre, is the ascendency of a strong mind over a weak one, and the influence I am held by, (if I know myself,) is merely, that of a good cause over a bad one. If the passions of men were made to last for ever, and true steadiness of conduct, consisted in a blind and doltish adherence to sounds instead of things, in defiance of every change of circumstance and situation, then both passion and principle would place me on the other side. But since in the best of our natures, we are differently constituted, and as in this "strange eventful history," to "preserve our consistency, we often find it necessary to vary our means," I do not blush, to be found where I am. I call it a good cause, because I consider it the cause of order, liberty, morality and religion. Unhappily it has been too much discredited by names, as the other (in every respect its reverse) has been exalted by them. But words will not for ever usurp the place of things. Those of liberty, patriotism and philanthropy, have been too much abused, much longer to impose on the most credulous, and our Jacobins are in a fair way of being left to themselves.

But as I am a member of the British faction, from a persuasion, that in this way, I best promote the true interests and happiness of my country, so the composers of the French one, have objects no less dear to them, which they hope to advance, by their adherence to it. A similarity of views, a fondness for power, and a preference of the short cut to it, by gulling the populace by jacobinical cant and pretensions to superior purity, instead of acquiring it by the slow and well earned fame of manly virtue and integrity. These are the ties which rivet them to our dear allies. These are the qualities for which they admire the French, the views for which they cherish their cause, and flock to their standard. Nor with the most fulsome professions of philanthropy in their mouths, do they blush to espouse the cause of these monsters, who with the very same professions, committed their most horrid enormities. But the philanthropy of a Jacobin only comes from the teeth. It has no connection with the heart—and indeed gross pretensions to humanity, are always to be suspected. The man of real feeling, discovers himself in actions, not in words, and Shakespeare, and other accurate observers of human nature, often give to characters of this cast, a certain tincture of asperity.—Jacques, in *As you like it*, does not surfeit us, with sentiments of Fraternity, or turn our stomachs with nauseous doses of his love and adoration of the people. Jacques it is true, is no candidate for popular favor, and much do I fear, that no real friend to his species, will ever possess the talents for this charming attainment.

But though the standard of Jacobinism may at length be deserted, by all who have a claim to honest intention, yet will it still be ably supported. It will be resorted to, by the out-casts of every country. It will be thronged by the hypocrites of all denominations. Religion, having been long thrown aside, as a thread-bare and useless disguise, that of patriotism and philantropy, has been assumed in its stead, by the scoundrels of the day; and were Moliere now living, and lashing the age, his Tartuffe would not be a devotee, but a patriot.

As this vice of hypocrisy, (the meanest in the whole catalogue,) is the very opposite of candor and generosity, so is it peculiarly detestable to the possessors of these virtues, whom therefore, the modern Tartuffes justly consider as their natural enemies.—Hence, their implacable enmity and eternal war with persons of this description—and there is no surer mark of a manly disinterested character, than that of being the object of Jacobin venom.

I think too well however, of the doctrines of my country, to suppose, that it will ever become a theatre for the uncontroled display of the philanthropic malignity and infernal machinations of these patriotic impostors. But if matters should unhappily be driven to extremities, I trust, that these outrageous sacrificers to liberty, these abettors of fraud, rapine and injustice, these admirers of judicial murder, assassination and the guillotine, will find in every true American, not only a soul to detest, but a hand to oppose them. INDIGENOUS.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

A shallop which sailed from this port a few days since, bound to Baltimore, with merchandize, chiefly bale goods, to the amount of 40 or 50,000 dollars, has been lost in Appoquinimink Creek. It is expected that a part of the cargo will be saved.

New-York, March 9.

ARRIVED.		DAYS
Ship Dolphin, Bartlet,	Guadaloupe	20
Diana, White,	Bourdeaux	43
Brig Dolphin, Savage,	Jacmel	—
Eunice, ——,	St. Jago de Cuba	—
Sloop Polly, Nicholas,	St. Thomas's	17

Ship Diana, capt. White, sailed from Bourdeaux on the 14th January, and from Rouen at the mouth of the river, January 23, in company with 7 other American vessels, among whom were the brig Salem, of Salem, and brigs Neptune and Aurora, of Charleston, could not recollect the names of the other vessels.

Spoke only one vessel during the voyage.

Left at Bourdeaux, Jan. 14, the ship Pomona, of Alexandria, capt. Weters, to sail for Baltimore in three weeks.

The Ann, from St. Thomas to St. Jago, was captured 5 leagues from hence to Jamaica, carried to Port-au-Paix; cargo condemned, vessel cleared.

Schr. Tabula, carried to Port de-Paix, condemned.

Ship New-Jersey, from Canton to Philadelphia, taken and sent for Port-Rico.

Schr. Mary, from this port to Port-Rico, in ballast carried to Guadaloupe and condemned.

Schr. Betsey, Casius, from New-York, captured and condemned at Gonaives.

Extract of a letter received this day by the owners of the ship Ohio, of this port, from capt. M'Lachlen, dated l'Orient, Nov. 12, 1797.

"I take this opportunity of informing you that on the 9th inst. the ship Ohio and cargo was condemned at Vannes, to be disposed of for the benefit of the captors. All the ships in this port were condemned several days before the Ohio, all our expectation of the commissioners doing us any good are in vain. In the court at Vannes our lawyer requested that our board ought to be paid for by the captors, but was replied that it would not, and further observed that we might thing ourselves highly favoured in not being all put into prison."

MR. *FENNO*,

THE following is translated from a copy of a paper, found on board of the French privateer schooner L'Adventure of Guadeloupe, captured and carried into Martinique on the 1st of last February, by his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Cyane, and which was received at this office from a citizen of the United States at Martinique.

Your humble servant,
JACOB WAGNER,
Chief Clerk of the Department of State.
Department of State, 10 March, 1798.

Entered in the Registers of the Tribunal, 3d. Brumaire, 6th year [23 Nov. 1797.]

Extract from the Archives of the Tribunal of commerce established in the Island of Guadaloupe, sitting in Port Liberty.

Basse-terre in the said Island, the 25*th Brumaire, sixth year of the Republic, one and indivisible.* [13 *Nov.* 1797.]

The special agents of the Executive Directory, for the Windward Islands,

To the Tribunal of Commerce.

Several Americans have escaped our vigilance, and that of the tribunal of Commerce of Guadeloupe. The intention of Government is to treat them with the severity that their treaty with our enemies has deserved.

Firstly. Every American who shall not have a Register, Sea-letter, Role d'equipage, invoices and bills of lading; all in order, and without contradiction, signed by public officers, shall be deemed a good prize.

Secondly. Those whose Captains and super-cargoes are Englishmen by birth, and naturalized since the declaration of war, are to be condemned conformably to the laws.

Although all the Americans clear out for Guadaloupe, the better to deceive us, those shall be declared to be good prize which shall not be taken in the latitude hereof—The tribunal shall summon officers of the navy, appointed by the rear-admiral, to verify the journals of the ship's course, as well as the declaration of the captors. The decision of the said officers of the navy, shall be annexed to the papers of the case, and the Tribunal shall pronounce judgment, according to the said declaration and other documents. These presents shall be entered in the registers of the Tribunal, to be in force from this day.—Health and Fraternity.

Signed—
LE BAS and VICTOR HUGUES.
Collated—FAMERE, Clerk.

(L. S.) Attested copy for Peter Heuglar, owner of the privateer *Halletout*, to serve as his rule during his cruize against the enemy.

NEW-THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, *March* 12,
Will be presented, the Historical Play of
COLUMBUS;
Or, A World Discovered.
With the Comic Opera of
The SPOIL'D CHILD.

THIS EVENING, March 10.
At M'DOUGAL'S *Assembly Room, Fourth, between Chesnut and Walnut streets,*
Will be presented (by way of an Evening Lounge) a Whimsical Medley of Entertainments, in three parts, called,
The World as it Goes;
Or, A *TOUCH* AT THE *TIMES.*
consisting of various Descriptions, Recitations, Comic Songs, &c.
By Mr. BATES.

On Tuesday, the 10th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia,

WILL be exposed to public sale, seventeen tracts or parcels of land situated in Point township in the county of Northumberland, and containing in the whole six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four acres and three quarters, with the usual allowance for roads.

Terms of sale, 1-3 of the purchase money on the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months, and 1-3 in six months, in good notes or other approved security.

CONNELLY & Co. *Auct.*

March 9. law3w dtf10

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG'S Book-ſtore,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.
Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer ;
Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.
In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.

Le Commerce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales
——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde.
LEMIERE.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE between *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*
With the means of accelerating it ;
And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England*, *France*, and *America.*
In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.
——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects ; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. t Pars, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account ; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united.* The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations ; and although the propheſies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author allots excluſively and forever to the latter ; the author's *partiality affect on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment.* The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs, that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France ; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous, the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied ; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786 ; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives : *Amongſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI.

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States ; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious ; and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery ; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work,

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-préſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M. Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defenſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoiſſances qui forment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi ; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſeuat des Etats-unis.

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,
Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the Eaſt Bank of Hudſon's River, ſtate of New-York, where any article of various ſorts and ſhapes may be executed, as well as earthern ſtoves upon a new conſtruction, that ſaves three fourths of the fuel commonly uſed in caſt iron ſtoves or open chymnies ; they are beſides very wholeſome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a ſkillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the ſaid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to
DAVID BROOKS, Eſq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. eod4w

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted ; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Adminiſtr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. }
January 4. dtf

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,
A valuable Lot of Ground ;

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet ; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

Alſo, for Sale,
Two three ſtory Brick Houſes
With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras Streets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and area very deſirable ſituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.
July 11. m&wtf

Ran away from the Subſcriber,
On the 24th January laſt,
A Black Woman, named *Zelime.*

SHE is of a middling ſized ſtature, thick lips, marked with the ſmall pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the ſubſcriber, at No. 184, Arch-ſtreet, corner of Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive two Dollars reward.

J. LAZELLES.

N. B. Whoever harbors ſaid Girl after this notice, ſhall be proſecuted to the ſeverity of the law.
February 10. ¶3t

New-York, January 24, 1798.
PROPOSALS
By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room ;
For Publiſhing by Subſcription,
An Appeal to Impartial Poſterity,
By MADAME ROLAND ;
Wife of the Miniſter of the Interior in France.
CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be compriſed in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume --one third of the Subſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Bookſellers, and others, who acquire Subſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-ſtreet—and at the different Bookſtores in New-York-- Alſo, by William Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreet, nd the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch.
Feb. 20. eod2m

PROPOSALS,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,
A TREATISE
ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,
Containing a detail of the various crimes and miſdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at preſent, injured and endangered :
And ſuggeſting remedies for their prevention.
BY A MAGISTRATE,
Acting for the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex ; for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter ; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent Engliſh paper—It will be delivered to ſubſcribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half ;* although the laſt London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now ſold at two dollars and a half. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be raiſed.

Whatever encouragement may be given by ſubſcription, it will be committed to the preſs without delay ; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subſcriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's's book-ſtore, No 68, High-ſtreet, and by moſt of the other bookſellers in the city ; by George Hill, in Baltimore ; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.
January 31. 2awta

PROPOSALS,
BY THE
Inſurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE againſt FIRE, on Dwelling-Houſes, Ware-Houſes, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in ſuch Buildings) diſtant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

1. Common Inſurances, on hazards of the firſt claſs, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous riſques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumſtances, ſeldom exceeding one per cent. per annum ; but in ſome inſtances, where the property inſured is not only in itſelf extra hazardous, but rendered ſtill more ſo by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raiſed according to circumſtances.

Houſes and Ware-Houſes, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of ſtone or brick, well conſtructed, ſo as to be guarded as well as may be againſt fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the firſt claſs, and may be inſured to their full value.

Alſo Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in caſks, bales, or packages, depoſited in ſuch buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars ; but if more than this ſum is required to be inſured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumſtances.

II. Inſurances will alſo be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the riſque. But it is not eaſy to arrange theſe under particular heads or claſſes, ſo as to deſcribe each with the neceſſary accuracy. Each caſe muſt therefore be decided upon according to the circumſtances attending it ; and theſe circumſtances will, in general, appear from the deſcription accompanying the application.

Buildings partly conſtructed of brick or ſtone, are preferable to thoſe wholly wooden. And in both caſes, the ſtile of building, how they are occupied, how they are ſituated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are conſiderations to be taken into view. And with reſpect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are expoſed, either to commence or to increaſe an accidental fire, and their liability in ſuch ſtate to receive damage by wet, or by ſudden and haſty removal, or to be ſtolen in time of confuſion and hurry, are all circumſtances of weight ; and the premiums muſt be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be underſtood by the parties,

1ſt. The Inſurance is not binding till the ſtipulated premium be paid ; but it ſhall be deemed effectual from the time of ſuch payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately ſigned or not.

2d. Inſurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenſes than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumſtances continuing the ſame as they were underſtood by the Inſurers at the time the former inſurance was made ; but the payment of the premium is eſſential to ſuch renewal ; and if the party inſured ſuffers any time to elapſe after the expiration of the former inſurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not inſured during ſuch time ; nor can the inſurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former inſurance. The ſubject of inſurance may nevertheleſs be open to treaty for a new inſurance.

3d. If any other inſurance be made on the ſame property ; it muſt be made known at the time of application, otherwiſe the policy made on ſuch application will be void.

4th Goods held in truſt, or on conſignment, may be inſured as ſuch in a ſeparate policy ; but they are not to be conſidered as inſured otherwiſe.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loſs or damage occaſioned by any foreign invaſion, or by any military or uſurped force, or by reaſon of any civil commotion ; or occaſioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongſt the property inſured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promiſſory Notes, are not included in any inſurance ; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curioſities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be conſidered as inſured unleſs particularly mentioned and by ſpecial agreement.

7th. No inſurance will be made for a ſhorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than ſeven years. Perſons chooſing to inſure for ſeven years ſhall be allowed one year's premium by way of diſcount ; One third of a years premium ſhall be abated in like manner on an inſurance for three years.

8th. Loſſes ſuſtained by fire on property inſured, ſhall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A deſcription of the property to be inſured will be expected with each application, to be made by a maſter carpenter and ſigned by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for inſurance, and atteſted before a Notary or principal Magiſtrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With reſpect to *Houſes and other Buildings,*

1ſt. The ſite and poſition ; deſcribing the ſtreet or road on or near which the building ſtands ; its contiguity to water, and other circumſtances relative to the extinguiſhment of fire in caſe of accident ; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are eſtabliſhed, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, ſtone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outſide walls as inſide or partition walls, and their reſpective height and thickneſs ; the ſtyle of the roof and of what materials ; how ſecured by battlements or party walls ; what kind of acceſs to the top of the houſe and to the chimnies ; whether any and what electric rods ; the number and kind of fire places ; and the kind of depoſit for aſhes.

3d. The dimenſions of the building and how divided, and the ſtyle in which it is finiſhed ſo as to enable indifferent perſons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in caſe of injury ; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling houſe, or for any other, and for what purpoſe ; alſo an eſtimate of the value of the houſe or building independent of the ground.

4th. The ſituation with reſpect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at leaſt one hundred feet each way : what kind of buildings are within that diſtance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwiſe : whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles uſed, or uſually depoſited in the houſe, or within the diſtance aforeſaid, and of what kind.

Reſpecting *goods* in Houſes, Warehouſes, &c.

1. A general deſcription of the building in which they are kept will be expected, ſimilar in all reſpects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Inſurance on the buildings themſelves.

2. A deſcription of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in caſks or other packages, or opened ; and whether diſplayed in whole pieces or in the uſual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general eſtimate of the value of each kind propoſed to be inſured ; but in the laſt particular minuteneſs of deſcription is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable ſpirits, ſulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glaſs, china ware or porcelain, eſpecially unpacked ; Looking glaſſes, jewelery ; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by ſudden removal or by moiſtures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters poſt paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Inſurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be anſwered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*
Office of the Inſurance Company *of* North America ; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.
Feb. 14.

To be Sold,

A BRICK HOUSE, together with the Lot thereto belonging, in the city of Burlington, New-Jerſey. The houſe has three rooms below, and three chambers in the upper ſtory. The kitchen adjoining is a frame building. The Lot has a front of 72 feet on Pearl ſtreet, and the ſame front on the river Delaware. The length of the Lot is about 250 feet—The houſe commands a very pleaſant proſpect of the river, and of the Borough of Briſtol, on the Pennſylvania ſhore. Immediate poſſeſſion may be had. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. John Sims, next door below the City Tavern in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber in Burlington.

THOMSON NEALE.
Burlington, march 1. *eod2w

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Eſtate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the reſidence of General John Cadwalader, ſituate on Saſſafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and conſiſt of a handſome Dwelling Houſe, two large Barns with Cow houſes, Stables for fifty horſes, a ſpacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overſeer's houſes, two ranges of two ſtory buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houſes, a Smoak houſe, &c. &c.—The whole Eſtate being nearly ſurrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fiſhery. It is conveniently ſituated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a ſhort ſail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premiſes ; alſo, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The ſoil is moſtly a rich loom.—The whole will be ſold together, or divided into ſmaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently ſituated) as may ſuit the purchaſer. The Stock on ſaid Farm, conſiſting of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will alſo be diſpoſed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.
February 24. 2aw6w

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handſome two ſtory Houſe, with the Lot on which it is erected, ſituated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The houſe is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main ſtreet, and extends with the ſame breadth to back ſtreet. Alſo, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, ſeparated from the former by back ſtreet. One third only of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, ſuch credit will be given as the purchaſer may chuſe. This property will be ſold free of all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, reſiding in Bordentown, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-ſtreet.
December 2. 3awtf

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS
On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors ; and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

Baſkenridge—for ſale

IT conſiſts of 920 acres, almoſt all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the reſidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaſt by the river Paſaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a ſquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houſe is a very convenient one, and a ſmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conſiſts of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of ſaid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alſo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beſt and moſt delicious kinds.

Alſo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreſt Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its ſituation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth : 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To ſave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in caſh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleaſe to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Cheſnut treet.
February 2. eodtf

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia ; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. ¶1mſtf

The ſituation is perfectly healthy : and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

THIS DAY IS OPENED,
And for ſale by WILLIAM YOUNG, No. 52, corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,
In one large volume, 8 vo.
(Price of the common paper, neatly bound, 2 dollars 50 cents ; fine ditto, in boards, 3 dollars)
THE
AMERICAN GAZETTEER,

EXHIBITING, in alphabetical order, a much more full and accurate Account, than has been given, of the States, Provinces, Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, Rivers, Bays, Harbours, Gulfs, Sounds, Capes, Mountains, Forts, Indian Tribes, and New Diſcoveries, on the AMERICAN CONTINENT, alſo of the WEST-INDIA Iſlands, and other Iſlands appendant to the Continent, and thoſe newly diſcovered in the Pacific Ocean : Deſcribing the Extent, Boundaries, Population, Government, Productions, Commerce, Manufactures, Curioſities, &c. of the ſeveral Countries, and of their important Civil Diviſions—and the Longitude and Latitude, the Bearings and Diſtances, from noted Places, of the Cities, Towns, and Villages ;—with a particular Deſcription of *The Georgia Weſtern Territory.* The whole compriſing upwards of Seven Thouſand diſtinct Articles.

Collected and compiled from the beſt Authorities, and arranged with great care, by, and under the direction of

JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D.
Author of the American Univerſal Geography—Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—and Member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society.

[Illuſtrated with ſeven new and neat Maps.]
(Publiſhed according to act of Congreſs.)

Alſo, FOR SALE, as above,
Mr. *Morſe's* Univerſal Geography,
In two large 8 vo. volumes, price 4 dols. 50 cts. Ditto, abridged, at 1 dollar.
February 26. eo4t

New-York, February, 1798.
PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only ſix months—entitled

PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY againſt all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the ſecret meetings of Free Maſons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities,

By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.
Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

☞ THIS work will be put to preſs as ſoon as 400 ſubſcribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It ſhall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of ſuperior quality, which will compriſe about 400 pages neat octavo, handſomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.

Thoſe who procure 12 ſubſcribers, and become accountable, ſhall have a 13th gratis—and the uſual allowance to bookſellers.

*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robiſon, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high eſtimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well ſubſtantiated, and the reaſoning and arguments thence deduced, while they diſcover the ſound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuſe as well as to inſtruct. A ſcene of villainy is developed by the author ſufficient to appal the ſtouteſt heart.—The danger to be apprehended from ſecret ſocieties is clearly pointed out ; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illuſtrated, and the hazard of every deviation from the ſtraight path of religion and of virtue, inconteſtibly proved both to the politician and the chriſtian by ſtubborn and incontrovertable facts.

†† *Subſcriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No.* 46, *William-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, and by the reſpective bookſellers in New-York and Philadelphia.*
February 28.

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grift Mill, with two pair of ſtones ; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world ; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia ; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State ; Mr. David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given ; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf

FOR SALE,
Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would anſwer the purpoſe of a country Printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer

Lately Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,
(Price 3-8ths of a dollar)
Obſervations on certain Documents
Contained in No. V and VI of
"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"
In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION againſt
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatemtnt of the baſe meaes practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburg and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſerics of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr. YOUNG.
February 9.